THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1863.

☞ From and after Sept. 1st, the subscription price of the Press will be $2 for six months; and $1 50 for three months.

This notice includes subscribers who are in arrears for the current year.

☞ From all sections of the country we begin to hear of distress on account of the high prices of the necessaries of life, more than the scarcity of the articles, for all admit that the grain crops have yielded abundantly. In Richmond, on Saturday night last, a meeting was held to suggest means for remedying the evil of famine prices, and we notice similar meetings have been held in a number of counties in Virginia. We hope much good may result therefrom.

The Central Committee of Albemarle County, Va., has adopted the following schedule of prices: Wheat $1 50; corn $1; clean oats $1; Irish potatoes $1 per bushel; sheaf oats $1; pork $9 per hundred pounds; beef on hoof $4; mutton $6; bacon 20 cts. per pound.

These are something like living prices, and we cannot see why, if a corresponding reduction in the prices of every thing else can be established, it would not work like a charm. One thing is certain, if something is not speedily done to restore confidence in the currency, which would have a great tendency to regulate prices to a reasonable standard, we are all *undone*. Speculators and extortioners have been denounced in unmeasured terms, yet prices continue to advance, and the necessaries of life are already almost beyond the reach of the poorer class of people.—What is to be done?—If legislation can effect any thing in the premises, let it be done at the earliest possible moment.

☞ Our thanks to Mrs. E. P. Light, of Waughtown, for some excellent sorghum syrup, fully equal to any we have seen.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Forsyth Superior Court is in session this week, his Honor Judge HEATH presiding. No cases of general interest were disposed of up to Wednesday.

The trial of the slave *Mike*, for attempted rape, has been removed to Stokes.

☞ On Tuesday, Hon. JOHN A. GILMER, addressed the citizens of Forsyth County, being a candidate for Congress, defining his position. We were not present, but, of course, his speech was of the same import as those previously delivered by him, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and opposed to reconstruction of the Union.

SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER.—We have received the second number of this paper, now published in Petersburg, Va., by Jno. W. Syme, Esq., recent editor of the late Raleigh Register, which establishment has been removed to Petersburg, Va.

The Register is published daily at $20; semi-weekly at $10, and weekly at $7, per year.

☞ It will be seen that the "Mounted Home Guards" are commanded to appear at Winston, on Saturday, for drill, fully armed.

☞ President Davis and staff arrived at Atlanta, on the evening of the 8th inst., and proceeded next morning to the headquarters of Gen. Bragg.

ELECTIONS.—Gov. BROWN is probably re-elected Governor of Georgia. In Mississippi, Gen. Clarke is elected Governor by a large majority. In Texas, Pendleton Murray is elected Governor over Gen. T. J. Chambers by about 5000 votes.

LITERARY BOARD.—This Board met in the Executive Office in Raleigh on the 2d instant. The Board appropriated $125,000 for the Fall distribution for Common Schools. R. H. Battle, jr., Esq., was elected Treasurer of the Board, and his salary fixed for the year at $1,000.

SPUN COTTON.

A FEW bunches No. 10 to exchange for Wheat. Apply at this Office.

For the Press.

The Peace Question.

This question has been agitated for some time in North Carolina. Seventy or eighty meetings, and among them a very large and imposing one in this county, have been held in different parts of the State, having that object in view. These meetings have been regarded with various feelings by the press and politicians of the different shades of opinion, in the State. The Destructive presses denounce them as treasonable, and charge that most of those who participated in them are reconstructionists. This is perhaps true of some of them, who think that our prospects of ultimate success are slender, and that any peace that would secure to us our lives, our liberties, and our property would be preferable to the longer continuance of this war under such circumstances. But *who* among them ever expressed himself a Unionist *per se?* Others charge that they look to the secession of North Carolina from the Confederate Government, which is indeed the only mode by which reconstruction could be brought about, but surely no man will charge that this is a treasonable object. Surely the original secessionists, who claimed and exercised the right of secession from the Federal Union, and who established the Confederacy upon that right as a cardinal principle, claiming that the association of States in it was merely voluntary, will never deny the right of a State to secede from it at will. But many of our people believe that the State has been badly treated by the Confederate government, and that we are laboring under heavy grievances. Now the doctrine of the secessionists is that a State must herself be "*the sole judge of the time, the mode, the manner and measure of redress.*" We do not submit this as an argument in favor of the secession of North Carolina from the Confederacy, at this time, but to show that these meetings cannot be treasonable having in view *any* of the objects charged against them.

It is also charged that they represent a mere faction in the State which scarcely rises to the dignity of a party. Not only is this charge made by the destructives, but many of the best men, even among the conservatives, believe that a majority of at least 20,000 of the people of North Carolina are opposed to negotiations for peace at present, believing that no good can thereby be effected. Among this latter class is, we are informed, Gov. Vance.

Now, as many of the meetings expressly call for a convention of the people of the State, and as many others apparently look in that direction, evidently expecting the people to inaugurate the movement, acting in their sovereign capacity through a convention, would it not be wise in Gov. Vance to recommend, and in the Legislature to submit the question of "Convention or no Convention" to the people at their ensuing session in November next. If, as Gov. Vance and others of our friends believe, such a proposition would be voted down by a majority of 20,000 votes, the agitation would at once cease. All the harm, if any, to the Confederate cause arising from the agitation would also cease. If, on the other hand, a majority of the people should vote in favor of the proposition, no one ought to object. The sovereignty of the people is not questioned. They would doubtless select the wisest and best men in the State to represent them in such convention; men who would do nothing to bring dishonor upon the State. We hope Gov. Vance and the Legislature will seriously consider the subject.

CANDIDATES.—In the first District, the candidates for Congress are, Hon. W. N. H. Smith and Dr. Edward Warren.

2d District, Col. Bryan Grimes, Hon. R. R. Bridgers, Lieut. Walter Dunn.

3d District, Col. Duncan K. McRae, Thomas I. Faison.

4th District, Hon. Strange, O.P. Meares, Thos. C. Fuller.

5th District, Hon. A. H. Arrington, Josiah Turner, Capt. J. J. Davis.

6th District, Hon. John A. Gilmer.

7th District, Hon. Thomas S. Ashe, Samuel H. Christian.

8th District, Hon. Wm. Lander, J. F. Stansill.

9th District, Hon. B. S. Gaither.

10th District, Hon. A. T. Davidson and G. W. Logan.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FROM BRAGG'S ARMY.—Lieut. Gen. Polk and Gen. Hindman have been relieved of their commands, and commanded to repair to Atlanta there to await further orders. This proceedure is based upon some disagreement between these Generals and Bragg as to the conduct of the former on the battle field of Chickamauga, (disobeying orders.) Gen. Polk has resigned, and in his farewell address to his command, feels confident that he will be enabled to acquit himself of all blame in the premises.

Rosecrans has suspended Gen. McCook, and charges his late defeat to McCook's disobedience of orders. The Northern papers say that the army was saved from destruction by the stubborn defence of Thomas's corps.

There seems to be a growing dissatisfaction as to the result of the battle near Chattanooga; many believing that it was an easy to have made the victory triumphant and conclusive, and it was to have telegraphed to Richmond that it was "complete."

FROM THE ROSECRANS.—Accounts dated Mobile, Oct. 8, represent that Gen. Banks with 35,000 men was crossing at Brashier City and Berwick's Bay. Gen. Taylor was watching his movements closely, and it was supposed would give him battle at or about Vermillion Bridge, on the Attakapa.

The victory of Sabine Pass was complete and without a parallel in the war. Official reports show that the enemy under Gen. Franklin and Weitzel, with twenty-two transports, about 12,000 men and four gunboats attempted to land. The whole Confederate force at the fort at the Pass was 42 men of the Jeff. Davis Guards, mostly Irish, and their nearest reinforcements was Houston. This little band fought the enemy several hours, disabled three gunboats and drove the whole fleet ignominiously away. They captured the two best boats, Clifton and Sachem, with 18 guns and 355 prisoners including Commodore Crocker. The gunboat Arizona was supposed to have been sunk after she put to sea. Gen. Magruder was soon on the spot and now issues his orders from the gunboat Clifton.

Active preparations are being made to meet the invasion of the enemy, and the people of Texas are rallying from the ages of 15 to 60.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Sept. 28, via JACKSON, Oct. 10.—The result of the Sabine Pass fight shows it to have been the most brilliant for Confederate arms of the age. Forty-two men, all told, were attacked in battery by four gunboats, backed by a fleet of transports of twenty vessels, carrying over ten thousand men.

We captured two of the gunboats with all on board, crippled a third, which afterwards sunk at sea, and sent the whole force back to where it started from.

The number of killed and wounded Federals was greater than our entire force.—The number of prisoners taken was eight times our entire force, and the number of guns captured was more than double the numbers we had, and five times the weight of metal.

These men were the Jeff. Davis Guards, a company of Irish volunteers, raised in the city of Houston, in 1861, for the war. Silver medals have been presented to each member of the garrison by citizens of this city.

The gunboat Clifton, one of the captured vessels, is now in as good condition as when the attack was made, and is the Headquarters for the time being of Gen. Magruder.

Commander Crocket, of the Clifton, and Capt Thompson, of the Sachem, together with the balance of the officers captured are now confined in the Court-house of this city.

Another attempt to invade Texas is speedily looked for. Our army is ready for the invasion at all points. Sabine Pass was the weakest point we had. The people are rallying at the call of danger, in the most gratifying manner.

The draft for State Troops, which at first resulted in five thousand men, has now produced 10,000.

Minute companies of exempts are being formed all over the State.

Capt. Herbert, member of Congress for the Second District, has a splendid company of this sort in the field. John C. Taylor, Congressman elect from the Fifth District, has a fine company of Still Hunters also in the field.

The spirit of resistance all over the State, is fully equal to that of the Spring of '61. Soldiers and citizens will give a good account of themselves when the enemy appears.

The Indians on the frontiers are troublesome. They are armed and provisioned by the Yankees. Full proof of this has been found on the dead bodies of the red Devils which have been killed.

The Tribune has late information from Pensacola which states that the yellow fever was raging. The Yankee fleet and crews had been removed to Santa Rosa.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., Oct. 6.—On the 29th ult., Gen. Tom Green surprised a Yankee force of two thousand that had left their gunboats and encamped on Bayou Fordoche, east of Atchafalaya. He killed at least 1000 of them, captured 461, and drove them to their gunboats.—He also captured two twelve pounder Parrott guns.—Among the captured were a large number of commissioned officers, including two Lieut. Colonels. Our loss was small. The prisoners arrived here to-day. The above is official.

ROSECRANZ'S POSITION.—P. W. A., the army correspondent of the Savannah Republican, writing from near Chattanooga on the 26th ult., says:

"We have wrested Lookout mountain from the enemy and now command the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad below Chattanooga, the only channel, except his wagon trains, by which he can receive supplies from the rear. His position, however, is impregnable to assault in front. His forces occupy a bend in the Tennessee, which is spanned by two wide substantial pontoon bridges. His flanks are well protected—the right by Chattanooga creek, a deep stream with steep banks, and the left by a curve in the river above; while his front is defended by outer and inner lines of entrenchments and a series of redoubts and earth works which crown every hill within the circuit of his fortifications and commend every approach to the town. To attack the enemy in such a position were worse than madness. Many of these works have been prepared or strengthened since the battle."

GORDONSVILLE, Oct. 10.—Gen. Gordon's cavalry attacked the enemy's picket guard at Robertson's river this morning, driving them to their camp four miles beyond on the Culpeper road, where after a slight show of resistance, they fled still further on.

We captured one hundred prisoners, including two surgeons and one captain; also their camp, cooking utensils, etc.

We were still pursuing the flying Yankees when our guard left.

Two negroes, prisoners, were brought in this morning. They say they belong to the Lincoln Home Guard of Fairfax County, Va.

There are said to be still 2,000 of our men and officers who cannot be removed from the battle ground of Chickamauga, on account of their wounds.

NORTHERN AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Baltimore American of the 6th says:

The army of the Cumberland has been heavily reinforced and Rosecrans is expected to resume offensive operations promptly.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation appointing the last Thursday in November as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

Eleven Russian iron plated gunboats, with turrets, will be completed by Spring. The London Times assumes that Maximilian will ascend the throne of Mexico and that the British Government will acknowledge and favor a recognition of the new Government. American ships Express and Anna F. Schmedt were destroyed by the Alabama off Rio. No commercial news published.

Baltimore papers of the 8th received at Richmond state that intelligence from Lewisville, represent Burnside as having driven the Confederates before him Southward to Hiawassee River, and Eastward as far as Greenville.—The right wing of Burnside's army is thus put in communication with the army of the Cumberland.

Hooker is to command a part of the reinforcements sent to Rosecrans.

Reinforcements are literally pouring down from Louisville.

The London Times announces that Mr. Mason has notified Lord Russell of his purpose of withdrawing from England, in consequence of England having for the second time rejected the overtures of France for mediation. Mr. Mason will go to France.

The Yankees hold seven Confederate generals and 1900 other Confederate officers. The Yankees claim to have taken 800 prisoners in the battle of Chickamauga, and sent to Camp Douglas.

LATEST NEWS.

The Richmond Examiner of the 10th says:

"The long talked of forward movement of Gen. Lee has been at last begun. The army of Northern Virginia is north of the Rapidan, in hot pursuit of the Grand Army of the Potomac, which has fallen back from Culpepper Court House and is in rapid flight for Manassas or Arlington. Meade may make a stand at the Rappahannock, but this is not regarded as probable. His army not numerically very strong, mustering not over fifty thousand muskets, is weak as regards the elements of which it is composed, there being in it a large proportion of recent and most unwilling conscripts and recaptured conscripts.

It would be unwise at present to give even such meagre particulars of our plans and movements as have come to our knowledge. We may, however, say that Ewell's corps is in advance, with Gen. Edmund Johnson's division as a vanguard.

The coming week will be one of great activity with Gen. Lee, and doubtless also with his antagonist, whether he accepts or declines a battle. If he has determined to run, no torrent pace will avail him. He must fly, and we may expect to hear of great quantities of stores burnt and much baggage thrown away."

We have nothing later than the foregoing from the army of Virginia.

Nothing of interest from Chattanooga or Charleston.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Gen. Heintzelman has been relieved from the command of the defences of Washington, and the post has been tendered to Gen. Barnard.

800 prisoners captured at the battle of Chickamauga have been sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois.

Conscripts in large numbers are added daily to the army of the Potomac.

The Difficulty among the Western Generals.

From our exchanges we get the two following explanations of the charges against Gens. Polk and Hindman. About Gen. Polk, it is stated:

On the 18th of September, Gen. Polk was ordered to instruct Gen. Hill to commence the attack on the morning of the 19th by daylight, in order to flank the enemy and cut him off from Chattanooga. Gen. Polk accordingly sent the order to Gen. Hill, who could not be found, after diligent search, until next morning. It seems that at the time Gen. Hill, with a part of his division, was at Tedford's Ford on the Chickamauga, and did not come up until the night of the day the order was to be executed. Gen. Hill, we also learn from the same authority, wholly exonerates Gen. Polk from all blame in the matter.

Of Gen. Hindman's difficulty, the Columbus (Ga.) Times says:

During, or immediately preceding the late battle, Gen. Polk sent an order to General Hindman by the hands of a courier, which was executed. In explanation of his non-action Gen. Hindman states that he never received the order the courier affirms that he did, and that he is able to prove it, and it is to this he is now thus joined, that the parties have repaired to Atlanta. We hear from another source that after the return of the courier, Gen. Hindman refusing or neglecting to carry out the order, Gen. Polk dispatched a member of his staff on the same mission, and that on receiving the order, Gen. Hindman ousted Gen. Polk and his whole staff, and refused to obey it, and that in consequence of this conduct Gen. Hindman has been placed under arrest.

A Gallant Officer.—We take great pleasure in recording one of the most brilliant feats of this war performed by Lieut. Col. Frank A. Reynolds, of the 58th N. C.—This gallant officer, with only 280 men, charged a brigade of Yankees, and after a desperate hand to hand fight of 40 minutes duration, succeeded in routing the enemy, capturing ten pieces of artillery, and two stand of colors, 7 of which he brought off safely. In this charge he lost nearly half of his men. This is no doubt one of the most gallant feats on record. It stamps Col. Reynolds as a gallant officer, and should well make North Carolina proud of her valiant sons. Col. Reynolds is a graduate of West Point, and was the last Southerner who graduated at that place.—He is also a son of Gen. A. W. Reynolds) who commanded a brigade of Tennesseeans during the Vicksburg campaign, and was taken prisoner there.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

CHICKAMAUGA, OR RIVER OF DEATH.—In the spring of 1858 while seeking the benefit of a change of climate and relaxation from laborious duties, I met the late Colonel Whiteside at Chattanooga. Among the many interesting traditions associated with various localities in this beautiful region of country, he related one in explanation of the meaning of the word "Chickamauga," and how it came to be applied to the two small streams which bear this name. A tribe of Cherokees occupied this region, and when the small pox was first communicated to the Indians of this continent it appeared in this tribe, and made frightful havoc among them. It was the custom of the Indians, at the height of the disease, to go by scores and jump into the river to allay the fever, one of its symptoms. Many of course, died in consequence of this fatality, and the name "Chickamauga," or "River of Death," was applied to the two streams, which they have borne ever since. The remnant of the tribe was also afterwards called the "Chickamauga tribe." We hope Gen. Bragg will call his great victory the Battle of Chickamauga, and not "Peavine Creek" or "Crawfish Springs," as is suggested in Rosecrans' despatch. He has certainly *crawfished out* of Georgia, but we prefer "Chickamauga," or "River of Death."

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT DAVIS.

The Mobile papers publish the following letter from President Davis to the "Confederate Society," of Enterprise, Miss.:

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 17, 1863.

J. W. Harmon, Esq., Secretary of the Confederate Society, Enterprise, Miss.:

SIR:—I have received your letter of the 22d ult., enclosing a copy of an address to the people of the Confederate States, calling upon them to unite in an effort to restore and maintain the par value of the currency with gold by forming societies of citizens who will engage to sell and buy only at reduced prices. The object of the address is most laudable, and I sincerely hope for it great success in arousing the people to concerted action upon a subject of the deepest importance. The passion for speculation has become a gigantic evil. It has seemed to take possession of the whole country, and has seduced citizens of all classes from a determined prosecution of the war to a sordid effort to amass money. It destroys enthusiasm and weakens public confidence. It injures the efficiency of every measure which demands the zealous co-operation of the people in repelling the public enemy, and threatens to bring upon us every calamity which can befall freemen struggling for independence.

The united exertions of societies like those you propose should accomplish much towards abating this evil, and infusing a new spirit into the community.

I trust, therefore, that you will continue your labors until their good effect becomes apparent everywhere.

Please accept my thanks for the comforting tone of your patriotic letter. It is a relief to receive such a communication at this time, when earnest effort is demanded, and when I am burdened by the complaining and despondent letters of many who have passed all the day idle, and now blame anybody but themselves for reverses which have come and dangers which threaten.

Very respectfully,
Your fellow citizen,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

FORT SUMPTER AS IT IS.

The Charleston Courier gives an interesting account of the present appearance of Fort Sumpter. From it we cut the following:

On the sea face, looking a brick is to be seen. Buried by timber, cars load by cart load, the wall has been shipped off, until nothing is left but a grey, ragged mass of mortar, from which project the skeletons of former casemates, heavy beams and iron bars. The gorge wall base is literally covered with the debris, amid which, at every step as you climb over the great fragments of stone and brick that have fallen from the parapet, you tread on projectiles of the enemy scattered in pieces, whose weight varies from an ounce to a hundred pounds. The Sullivan's Island face is less shattered; but even here the pits are deep, and huge piles of material torn from the edge of the parapet by the overshot balls have fallen on the rocks below. On the Morris Island face, the grenade hailed all description. For a distance of forty or fifty yards, the wall is little less than a steep hill, that descends from the parapet to the water's edge. This, too, is a ghastly pile of the once magnificent shape, from which stand out, in even more sickening aspect, fragments of guns, gun carriages, masses of machinery, balls, spike, rammers, sponges, all bound and mixed together with the iron brick and mortar, in lumps and in dust, that have been wrenched from their long time honored places. Here, too, lie the myriad fragments of projectiles.

On the parapet, one solitary gun, looming high above all else, keeps its lonely watch and this has been partially covered by the dirt dashed over it in the passage of a shot. Other guns, broken in every conceivable manner, lie around, their carriages in splinters, and every vestige of former use destroyed. Of the interior of the fort, we must intentionally preserve silence altogether. One significant fact however, may be stated—there is not a serious breach in the structure anywhere to be observed. The effect of the enemy's fire, though destructive, has tended to fortify the wall with their own debris, so that while the efficiency of Fort Sumpter for offence is destroyed, the same means employed has improved its capacity for defence against every infantry assault that may be made against it.

The evening gun still continues to be fired as regularly as if the old fort of other days were in her prime, and it is very evident the same watchful care over the spot is maintained that has marked its history for the last two years.

Spun Cotton and Sheeting

WANTED, Barter for Corn, Wheat, and Oats.

J. M. CLARK.

August 21, 1863.

LINCOLN PRESIDENT FOR LIFE.—The New York Sunday Mercury, of the 20th ult., publishes a letter from a Washington correspondent, who says that it has been determined to postpone the next Presidential election until after the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union. The reason he assigns for this bold movement is, that the Constitution requires all the States to vote, and that in the present condition of the country it is impossible to comply with the requirements. Thus Lincoln is President for life, with powers fully as absolute as those of Alexander II. or Napoleon III. The next step will be to make the office hereditary in his family, after which he may assume the imperial crown as soon as he may think proper. What luck for a military tyrant! Cæsar, Cromwell and Napoleon, were accounted lucky men in their day, but their good fortune was sheer adversity compared to that of old Abe. They were all great men, and won their way to empire with their swords; but the most ardent of Lincoln's sycophants—even the N. Y. Herald itself—never called Lincoln a great man except to derision. He slips into the throne as easily and as gently as if he had been born in the purple. He steals into greatness as he stole into Washington upon his first advent.

The paper from which we gather this information was published on the very day of Rosecrans' disastrous defeat. It exults in the anticipation of a glorious triumph by that General—calls him the first officer in the Yankee service, says that his army is overwhelmingly superior in numbers, in discipline, in appointments, and in courage to that of Bragg, and that a battle must result in the utter destruction of the latter. These Yankee editors are wonderful prophets, to be sure!—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Fatal Affray Among Soldiers.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock, on Friday night last, an affray occurred between Private Newsom, of the 32d North Carolina regiment, detailed on guard duty at Castle Thunder, and several members of the City Battalion, detailed on guard duty at the Libby prison resulting in the death of Private Morris, and the wounding of Private Grepp, and one other, belonging to the battalion. The affair originated as follows: Newsom was on his post in front of the Castle, Friday afternoon, when one of the City Battalion came by and started to walk inside of the line patroled by Newsom. The latter, in obedience to standing orders, told him to go out, which was complied with, but with the remark, "Go to hell, you d—d tar heel." "I'll tar heel you, if you don't go about your business," was the reply of the sentinel. Several other words passed, and the intruder went off. About dark, Newsom being relieved, walked down by the camp in front of Libby, where he was attacked by Morris, Grepp, and others, and badly beaten. He managed during the *melee*, however, to fire his Mississippi rifle, which he had with him with the above effect.—Whether he sought the affray will be seen by examination.—*Enquirer.*

Prayer of the Extortioner.—We have sometimes wondered whether the extortioner ever prayed. We should like to hear his prayer, or rather to read the secrets of his heart, while ostensibly engaged in the holy exercise. His words interlarded with his thoughts would be something like what follows:

Our Father, who art in heaven—I wonder what will be the price of wheat this season. My crop is fine, very fine. I think I might get at least four dollars for it. I should like to get ten—Hallowed be Thy name—If the season continues, I shall make a tremendous crop of corn, and as my acres are now sufficient to last me two years, it will all be a clear profit—Thy Kingdom come—chickens are a great institution—Before the war, I used to sell them for 10 cents, now I get a dollar. I can scarcely find it in my heart to pray for peace—Thy will be done on earth—I believe I won't sell my corn to the soldier's relief society. They don't give enough—as it is done in heaven—That old steer brought me $200—Give us this day, our daily bread—My poor neighbor who has a son killed in the army, and six little children at home must find it hard to get along. I have been here and there—Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us—My old friend Smith was rather hard on me when he said I gouged the poor, but I forgive him—and lead us not into temptation—I am afraid our pastor's prosperity will prove a snare to him. Why brother Jones sent him a cow and a calf—but deliver us from evil—I wish our pastor would quit preaching on extortion. If he don't I will stop subscription, sure. He is really an evil. He won't let a body be at peace—for thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, forever and ever—I believe I will send some milch cows to Columbia. I hear they are bringing tremendous prices. The merchants there do charge awfully for their goods.—Lord, have mercy on us, and save us from such extortioners.—Amen.—*Confederate Baptist.*

Prices in South Carolina.—The Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of South Carolina have published a list of prices to be paid by the Government in that State. The price of bacon is 55 to 75 cents per lb.; beef, 25 cts.; flour $30 per barrel; meal $8 per bushel; fodder $8 to $11 per hundred; sorghum molasses $3 per gallon; fresh pork 50 cents; coarse salt $15 per bushel, &c. There is some fairness in these prices, and we venture to say that they afford the farmer a remunerative profit.—*Char. Democrat.*

A REMARKABLE PHENOMENON—A CHAPTER OF SIMILAR ONES.

A writer in the Staunton Spectator, dating at Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, Va., Sept. 15th, writes to that paper a description of a remarkable atmospheric phenomenon witnessed in that town. It was seen by our pickets a few miles from the town. The same scene has been described in several respectable papers, the editors of which all vouch for the reliability of their informants. The writer says:

A remarkable phenomenon was witnessed a few miles west of this place, at the house of Mrs. Pearcy, on the first day of this month, at about 3 o'clock, P. M., by Mr. Moses Dwyer, her neighbor, who happened to be seated in her porch at the time, as well as by others at or near the house.

The weather was quite hot and dry, not a cloud could be seen, no wind even ruffled the foliage on the surrounding trees. All things being propitious, the grand panorama began to move. Just over and through the tops of the trees on the adjacent hills on the South, immense numbers of rolls resembling cotton or smoke, apparently of the size and shape of doors, seemed to be passing rapidly through the air, yet in beautiful order and regularity. The rolls seemed to be tinged on the edge with light green, so as to resemble a border or deep fringe. There were apparently thousands of them, and were, perhaps, an hour in getting by. After these had passed over and out of sight the scene was changed from the air above to the earth beneath, and became more intensely interesting to the spectators who were witnessing the panorama from different standpoints. In the deep valley beneath, thousands upon thousands of (apparently) human beings (men) came in view traveling in the same direction of the rolls, marching in good order, some thirty or forty in depth, moving rapidly—"double-quick"—and commenced ascending the sides of the almost insurmountable hills opposite, and had the stoop peculiar to men when they ascend a steep mountain.—There seemed to be great variety in the size of the men, some were very large whilst others were quite small. Their arms, legs, and heads could be distinctly seen in motion. They seemed to observe strict military discipline, and there were no stragglers.

There was uniformity of dress, loose white blouses or shirts, with white pants, wore hats, and were without guns, swords, or anything that indicated "men of war." On they came through the valley and over the the steep hill crossing the road, and finally passing out of sight, in a direction due north from those who were looking on.

The gentleman who witnessed this is a man with whom you were once acquainted, Mr. Editor, and as truthful a man as we have in this county, and as little liable to be carried away by "fanciful speculations" as any man living. Four others (respectable ladies) and a servant girl witnessed this strange phenomenon. W.

P. S.—On the 14th inst. the same scene, almost identical, was seen by eight or ten of our pickets at Bunger's Mill, and by many of the citizens in that neighborhood; this is about four miles east of Pearcy's. It was about one hour passing.

A writer in the Spectator argues that the phenomenon described above was a mirage, and gives the following similar instances:

1st. On July 26th, 1797, about 5 P. M., at Hastings, on the south coast of England, a large portion of the coast of France appeared to a number of observers so distinctly, that sailors, who were spectators of the scene, pointed out to the narrator and witness of the phenomenon a number of places easily recognized with the naked eye, but further increased in distinctness by the use of the telescope. Places known as the Bay, the Old Head, and Dover Cliffs, even the French fishing boats, and portions of the French coast at a distance from 80 to 90 miles, all appearing as near as if they were sailing at a very small distance from the coast.

2d. In the Highlands of Scotland, in 1774, Mr. Wren and others observed upon an extremely precipitous hill the figure of a man, with a dog, pursuing several horses, all running at almost rapid rate, until they finally disappeared, all of which proved to be a mere scene similar to others of the kind. Some time afterward, in the same locality, as observed by the inhabitants for miles around, there was seen a troop of horsemen advancing in close ranks and at a brisk pace. The various evolutions through which the troops passed were distinctly visible, and observed by all. These appearances were supposed to be the images of a body of rebels drilling themselves previous to the rebellion of 1745.

3d. The "Spectre of the Brocken" in the Harts Mountains in Germany, which is of frequent occurrence, representing oftentimes a magnified image of the observer, and obeying all of his motions, is too well known to allude to more definitely.

4th. On Sunday, the 17th December, 1826, the clergy in the vicinity of Poictiers, in France, were engaged in the exercises of the jubilee which preceded the festival of Christmas. Three thousand spectators were present. They had planted, as part of the ceremony, a large cross, 25 feet high and painted red, in the open air before the church. About 3 in the afternoon a similar celestial cross suddenly appeared in the heavens, about 200 feet above the horizon, and apparently about 140 feet in length, of a bright silver color, tinged with red.

The causes of certain phenomena, similar to those above mentioned, have been illustrated in an interesting manner by the experiments of Dr. Wellaston upon different refracting media.

THE GREENBRIER MIRAGE.—A lady in Monroe county furnishes the following explanation of the phenomenon recently witnessed in Greenbrier:

It is well known that an army of Yankees, several thousand in number, have an encampment at Fayette Court-House, in the county of Fayette, which adjoins Greenbrier county. At the very hour mentioned—namely, three o'clock P. M.—they are daily subjected to a drill, in which they go through all their various military exercises. Is it not probable, and more than probable, that these aerial soldiers were produced by the same cause which produces the spectre of the Brocken, and other similar apparitions?—that owing to the accidental condensation of some atmospheric vapors at the precise time they were drilling, as the evening particularly specified, an atmospherical speculum was formed by the hand of nature in the mountainous locality of Mr. P.'s residence, and that the figures seen by Mr. P.'s family were the images of the body of Yankees, who were then marching in regular order, and reflected in the air in their natural colors and forms.

HOW TO STOP DESERTION.

We do not believe that desertion from the army are caused by the influence of any particular newspaper, by want of affection for or confidence in President Davis, or devotion to the cause of the South; none of these, nor all of them put together have half as much to do with desertion as the unpatriotic course of producers, speculators and extortioners at home. At first, when provisions were cheap and the soldiers had assurances that their families would be able to live on their small earnings and with the help given them by those who remained behind, there were but few desertions; and it is only now, when all the necessaries of life have advanced to prices entirely beyond the reach of the poor, when benevolence seems dried up and the wealthy holders of provisions and speculators are hoarding them for prices that the poor cannot pay, that desertions are becoming so numerous and alarming. If the people of North Carolina want to stop desertion, let them give the men in the field assurances that their families will not starve. We do not mean by this that the families of soldiers are to be fed in idleness, by charitable contributions, but that provisions shall be sold at such prices as to enable them to buy with their earnings. The soldier's family should work as well as other people, and those of them who can support themselves without assistance from County Committees ought to do so, but how are the poor—whether the families of soldiers or not—to keep soul and body together at the present unheard of prices demanded for meat and bread?

If the planters and producers of North Carolina and the South would make the soldier contented with his lot and keep him at his post, let them sell corn at $8 a barrel, meal at $2 a bushel, flour at $12 or $15 a barrel and bacon at 20 cents a pound. Then most of the families of soldiers will be able to buy enough provisions from their own earnings, the poor will be able to scuffle along, the war will be more popular and the currency will improve. We tell the property holders and producers of the South that something must be done to put down speculation and extortion and reduce prices, or our armies will continue to dwindle away, disaster will follow disaster and the cause itself will be lost.

An officer in the army writes us from a neighboring town, as follows:

"I wish you would give the farmers a touch up about high prices. A man brought in some bacon to market the other day, and some one asked him the price. "Well," says he, "the man who gives most." A speculator standing by bid it up to $2 60 per pound. The people all wish our independence, but as long as they charge soldiers' families such prices, how can they expect the soldiers to fight and know their wives and little ones are suffering. During the twenty-nine months that I served in the field I have known nine cases out of ten of desertion caused by men's families not being able to pay for provisions. If Congress would pass a law making bacon 10 cents and flour $10 the money received for it would be worth as much as bacon at $2.00 and flour at $70. Let them conscript every one charging over that and make them sell to citizens or impress it for the citizens."

Thus writes an intelligent man, relative to desertions, who has served for over two years in the Southwest, among the chivalry of the Cotton States, and he says nine out of ten of the desertions there were caused by neglect of their families at home. And of course the same thing operates in the army in Virginia, for some of the newspapers published in this State are yet suffered to reach the soldiers, and they are as well posted as to prices of provisions, at home, as we are. Put down prices, remove the apprehension that the soldier is constantly under that his wife and children will starve—not because there is not provisions in the land but because they can buy nothing for their money—and desertions will cease. What can a soldier's family buy, at present prices, with his year's pay—$180? Should the soldier send the whole of his pay home his family can get only fifty or sixty pounds of bacon for the amount. Can the army be kept together with this condition of things? We fear not.

Just think of a soldier's wife giving the amount he receives for a whole month's service for one bushel of meal. And yet wealthy men are demanding it, and will soon manage to extort more out of them. We are assured that a load of meal belonging to a wealthy planter was offered in this market on Friday morning, and because $10 a bushel could not be obtained the overseer, according to instructions, carried it back home. Not satisfied at $8 50 to $9, the market price, $10 was demanded and because that could not be had it was withdrawn from market to be returned again when the price shall advance. Is this patriotism? Is this the way to conquer a peace? Can we ever expect to succeed under such a system of extortion?

If the people at home, those who own the land and the slaves, and the stock and other goods and chattels that constitute the wealth of the country, want to support the government keep soldiers from deserting and conquer a peace, they must revolutionize the whole system of prices and put provisions at reasonable rates. Such a course, if promptly adopted now may save the cause, but if nothing is done by the people at home and prices continue to advance we can see nothing but disaster and ruin ahead. If all the property we have is involved in the success of our arms and the establishment of our independence why are the whole people doing all they can to help the enemy and ruin the cause? Nothing will justify desertion, but we have quite as much respect for the deserter as we have for the wealthy producer at home who sells his family meat at $2 a pound and meal at $10 a bushel. If there is not an immediate reformation at home all the fighting, toils, sufferings and victories of our heroic soldiers will be in vain.

Raleigh Progress.

GREEK FIRE.—In recent Northern accounts of the siege of Charleston, we find frequent mention made of throwing shells into the city charged with the destructive and abominable compound called "Greek Fire." It is doubtless an imitation of this famous composition, the receipt of which has been lost to mankind for hundreds of years. Scientific men of modern times say by no means agreed as to the ingredients used in the manufacture of this wild fire, and while some ascribe one thing and some another, as forming a constituent part, all are at a loss to form a grand aggregate, and are left to conjecture.

Wild Fire, or Greek fire as it is called, was the invention of a Syrian engineer named Callinicus, who first applied it in the sea fight under Constantine, against the Saracens, in the Hellespont, and with such effect that he burnt the whole fleet, in which were 30,000 men. It is a kind of artificial or factitious fire, which burns under water, and that, it is said, with a greater violence than even in it. Its composition is supposed to be of sulphur, naptha, gum and bitumen, and is only extinguishable by vinegar, mixed with sand and urine, or by covering it with raw hides. Its motion or tendency is said to be contrary to that of natural fire, always following the direction in which it is thrown, whether downwards, sideways or otherwise. For the annoyance of the enemy the Greeks employed it with equal effect by sea and land, in batteries or in sieges. It was either poured from chauffers in large boilers, or launched in red hot balls of iron, or darted in arrows or javelins, twisted round with flax and tow which had deeply imbibed the inflamable oil; sometimes it was deposited in fire ships and was most commonly blown through long tubes of copper, which were placed on the bow of a gallery, and fancifully shaped into the mouths of savage and hideous monsters that seemed to vomit streams of liquid and consuming fire.—Subsequently to the year 660, about which time it was first used, it was on divers occasions applied with signal advantage; and what is remarkable is, that the Greeks were so happy as to keep the secret of the composition to themselves, though their galleys and artillery were sometimes loaned to the Romans. Up to the year 960, no other nation knew the secret. Even at the end of the 11th century, the Pisans, to whom every science and every art were familiar, suffered the effects without understanding the secret of the Greek fire.

OUR PRISONERS AT THE NORTH.

We have conversed with two prisoners by the last flag of truce boat, one of whom—Alex. Wiel, of the 2d La.,—was from David's Island, N. Y., and the other—Thos. J. Grant, of the 18th Ala.,—from Harrisburg and Baltimore. David's Island is a place of about 90 acres, eighteen miles from New York, and the wounded prisoner is fortunate who gets there.—Some of our wounded were carried there from Gettysburg. Upon their arrival all of their clothes and blankets were burnt, and new and comfortable clothing furnished them. Mr. Weil says the clothing was of the most comfortable character, though the coats, which are U. S. regular coats, have the tails all cut off before they are given to the prisoners.—The men put them on, and thus, according to the jokers among them, became members of the "bob-tail battalion."—The food is excellent, and many delicacies are provided by the kindness of some ladies from New York, who have established three kitchens, independent of the hospital cooking apparatus. These ladies are very kind to the sick, and furnish them almost any sort of food they ask for. The 20th Indiana regiment was recently on guard there, and proved the members to be an unmitigated set of brutes. They were succeeded by the 1st Massachusetts, who were entirely different, and very kind in their treatment of the men whom they were guarding.—When our wounded officers were sent from there to Johnson's Island, they were each given a $5 greenback. The quartermaster of the post is Mr. John H. Bosher, formerly of Richmond. Another place where the Confederate wounded are well treated is at Harrisburg, Pa. Our informant, Mr. Grant, who was wounded at Gettysburg, says the treatment there was most humane, and that the ladies did everything in their power for the wounded. The accounts of these two gentlemen are cheerful rays in the dark history of Yankee hospitals generally, and David's Island is as different from Fort Delaware as day is from night.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

MORE NEW COUNTERFEITS.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal contains a description of two new and dangerous counterfeits. These counterfeits are especially dangerous, from the fact that spurious issues of one of them were made a year ago or more, and the discrepancies between the genuine and the counterfeit then pointed out by the papers. This new spurious issue has corrected all the errors and variations of the former counterfeits of the same date and denomination. The Journal says:

The first counterfeit is of the denomination of $100, interest bearing note, dated Sept. 1st, 1862, printed by Keatinge & Ball, Columbia, S. C. The second is a Hoyer & Ludwig $20 bill, dated Sept. 1st, 1861.

In the hundred dollar counterfeit the face of Mr. Calhoun, at the lower left hand corner of the bill, is very badly executed, especially the mouth, which looks as if something were held in it causing the lips to protrude. The imprint immediately under it is larger letters than in the genuine, and the b in Columbia is defective, whereas it is perfect in the genuine. In the genuine the line "with interest at two cents per day," is printed on the red shade of the large red word "hundred." This shade does not show in the counterfeit, or, if at all, too faintly to be noticed. The whole execution of the counterfeit is inferior to that of the genuine, and the note a little smaller. The date of the genuine note is filled in Sept. 1st, that of the counterfeit Sept's 1.

The $20 is more difficult to describe and detect than the $100, and is the most dangerous counterfeit we have ever seen. We have a counterfeit and a genuine bill before us, and save that the counterfeit has been printed with too much ink, and therefore looks much blurred, it would be very difficult to distinguish the one from the other; and we are not sure that this would be a reliable test, as even the genuine bills are not always uniform in color. The only obvious difference is, that in the genuine there is a colour space between the tops of the letters in the word "America" and the waves under the large ship in the centre, whereas in the counterfeit the heads of these letters run quite up to the waves. In the counterfeit we have, there is a plain unshaded capital T to the left of the large ornamented letter A, which indicates the issue of the notes in the genuine before us there is none, nor do we recollect to have seen any genuine notes with such letter. In the genuine, just above the letter A, and a little to the right is the number 22, which is not in the counterfeit.

The election for Governor and members of Congress will take place in Ohio on Tuesday the 13th instant, being the 2nd Tuesday in the month. There will also be elections in Pennsylvania, on the same day, and Governor and members of the State Legislature, perhaps also for Congress, but we are not certain. A number of Western States hold elections during the present month.

For the Press.

A DREAM.

BY BALLANTINE.

'Twas midnight: Death's half-brother, sleep,
Had o'er nature cast his spell;
When around my bed there hovered
The form of one loved well.

Thus she spake, while rapt I listened
To the words of love's soft flow,
While fancy seemed to find upon
Her cheek its wonted glow.

"Didst thou think the faith I plighted
Then, when we sat side by side,
Was broken, and I'd said the words
That made me another's bride?

"Or didst think that I'd forget thee,
That thy manhood's love was sold,
That I was become a perjured wretch,
For paltry, yellow gold?

"I only ask that I may keep,
The heart I first called mine;
For that which once I gave to thee
Is still and must be thine."

Oh! sad the days have been and lonely,
And my life's been fraught with woe;
Since we parted in the gloaming,
Of that spring day long ago.

But now my heart with hope beats high,
That all things are what they seem,
I cried! and starting woke to find,
O God! 'twas but a dream.

DOGS.

A correspondence between a member of the Virginia Legislature and an experienced tanner of this State, develops the fact that the oil extracted from the carcass of dogs is as valuable as any other oil for use in the preparation of leather, and also that the skin of the dog makes an excellent article of leather for the manufacture of ladies shoes and summer boots for gentlemen. It is estimated that, at the present prices of oil and dog skins, and other substances found in the animal, the dogs in the State of Virginia could be made to bring about thirty millions of dollars—nearly enough to extinguish the State debt. If allowed to live they will certainly consume several million dollars worth of bread and meat, and the question naturally arises, would it not be both wise and profitable for the General Assembly to decree a wholesale slaughter of the canine race and an appropriation of their remains to useful purposes?

MISSIONARY RIDGE.

Some of our cotempories are in error in writing "Mission" Ridge in front of Chattanooga, instead of "Missionary" Ridge, which is the correct name. The name originated in this way: The bosom or valley enclosed by this Ridge and Lookout Mountain and Tennessee River, was at one time the settlement of the Ross tribe of Indians, and the missionaries occupied the ridge above, from which it took the name of Missionary Ridge.

DIED:

In this place, on the 14th instant, WM L MEINUNG, aged 54 years and 10 days.

The deceased was of a retired disposition, a scholar of rare attainments, and had devoted the greater portion of his life to the arduous duties of the instruction of youth. He died in the full assurance of a blessed immortality.

New Advertisements.

Executors' Sale.

AS Executors of the last Will and Testament of HENRY EGGLESTON deceased, we shall expose to public sale on the 17th AND 18th DAYS OF NOVEMBER, NEXT, the following articles of property belonging to said estate, to wit:

One tract of LAND, containing about 95 acres, also another tract containing about 26 acres;—NINE LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women and Children; 24 shares of stock in the Bank of Lexington; 5 shares of Railroad Stock; one Gold Watch; CORN, WHEAT, OATS, HAY, FODDER, POTATOES, BRANDY, SALT, 9 HORSES, MULES, HOGS, Wagon and Gear, Carriage, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., when and where the terms will be made known.

H. C. DOUTHIT,
H. M. EGGLES, } Executors.

October 15, 1863.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION!

THE citizens of Forsyth County are respectfully informed that an election will be opened and held at the several Election Precincts in this county, on WEDNESDAY THE 4TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purpose of electing a member of Congress for the 5th Congressional District.

The following persons are appointed Judges of said election, at the respective precincts, to wit:

Salem, T. M. Hunter, Esq., Thomas Long, Isaac Shore.

Bethania, T. C. Johnston, Esq., L. B. Grabbs, Joseph Transou.

Lewisville, Lewis Langenour, Esq., W. A. Harper, Vachel Grant.

Stanford's, J. M. Stanford, Esq., Wm. Thornton, Casper Todd.

Waughtown, P. E. Light, Esq., H. D. Swaim, John I. Nissen.

Winston, N. S. Cook, Esq., Solomon Mickey, R. J. Bell.

Kernersville, Wm. P. Henly, Esq., Joseph E. Kerner, Ez Perry.

Adam's, M. L. Whicker, Esq., Wm. M. Vance, John Hester.

Price's, Wm. Morris, Esq., Jesse Morris, Isaac Vanhoy.

Sedge Garden, Joseph Wagoner Esq., Wm. Marshall, Samuel Stotts.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

October 15, 1863.

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS!

THE Company of "Mounted Home Guards" of the 45th Battalion, Forsyth County, will assemble in Winston, by 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, the 17th inst., ready for drill, fully armed. By order of

J. MASTEN,
Oct 13, 1863. Capt. Com'd'g Co.

Leather or No Leather.

I HEREBY notify my customers and the public generally, that I will positively refuse to take in HIDES of any kind to tan upon shares, from and after this date. I am unable, in no shape or form whatever, for any hides that are brought to my tan-yard during this war, for my shop has been twice broken open. I hope that my friends will not forsake me, and I will try in future, to have in the yard, to do all in my power to render their property and my own secure.

LEWIS LEINBACH.

Forsyth County, Oct. 8th, 1863. 6w-pd

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1863.

Wm. Farrer, Sam'l. J. Jones,
Mrs. Lydia Henry, Mrs. Betty [illegible],
Rev. M. Ballinger, Miss Fannie [illegible],
Miss Emily Bennett, " Hattie McFeeters,
" Octavia J. Chaffin, " Emaline Pace,
Norton B Chaffin, Mrs. Francis Stewart,
Mr. Sloelter, S. A Stuart,
Mrs. Elizabeth Eckhart, Miss Carrie Smith,
Wesley M. Smith.
Miss Mariah Farce,

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KREHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., October 1st, 1863.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT APPEARS TO ME THAT the necessities of our people still require the continuance of the prohibition heretofore extended by proclamation to the exportation of certain articles from the State.

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of July 10th in force for thirty days from and after the 12th instant, in regard to the exportation of Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to the exceptions, &c., expressed heretofore.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of August, A. D., 1863, and in the Eighty-Eight year of our Independence.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
August 13-2w.

IRON SUGAR CANE MILL.

I EXPECT to erect at my House, about one mile south of Salem, a large Iron Mill for grinding Sugar Cane, and will grind the Cane alone, or grind the Cane and boil the Molasses, for all that will bring, on as fair and reasonable terms as can be afforded.

JAMES BRINDLE.

Salem, N. C., July 30, 1863.

State of North Carolina. } September Term, 1863.
FORSYTH COUNTY.

Thomas M. Hunter, Administrator of Wm. W. Long, deceased,
vs.
Mahala Long and others.
Petition to sell Land to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that three of the defendants, viz: Augustine G. Long, Thomas Long and John Long, are beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court House in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, that they show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday of September, 1863.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

September 24, 1863. 21-6t.

Wanted for the Soldiers.

200,000 POUNDS CHERRIES, (Seeded,) Blackberries, Apples and Peaches, Peeled and Unpeeled.

We again call on the ladies and little girls to dry all the fruit they possibly can for the Army. Do not be afraid of drying too many, the soldiers will be glad to get all you can dry. Surely the ladies will dry a large quantity, so that their husbands, sons, and friends can have something to eat besides meat and bread.

We also buy BACON.

Being on everything you can spare, we ought to do all we can.

Liberal prices will be paid.

E. L. HEGE, Commissary Ag't.

Salem, July 3, 1863. 3m-pd.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, NO. 6.

RICHMOND, September 12, 1863.

THE following Confederate officers and men, captured at Vicksburg, Miss., July 4th 1863 and subsequently paroled, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. The officers and men of Gen. C. L. Stevenson's division.

2. The officers and men of Gen. Bowen's division.

3. The officers and men of Brig. Gen. Moore's brigade.

4. The officers and men of the 24 Texas regiment.

5. The officers and men of Waul's legion.

6. Also, all Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to July 25th 1863, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Southern papers copy six times and send bills to the War Department. 60-2t.

Town Ordinance.

THE following Ordinance was passed at a meeting of the Town Commissioners, on the 5th instant:

From and after the 15th day of September no person or persons, shall sell any spirituous liquors within the corporate limits of the town of Salem, in any quantity less than one gallon, without first obtaining license in the form of law. Penalty one hundred dollars.

J. G. SIDES, Mayor.

CHAS. BAHNTZ, Secretary.

Sept. 10-3t.

☞ At the same meeting it was ordered that citizens be required to remove hitching places from the side-walks, or put up railing to prevent horses from obstructing the sidewalks. By order of the Board of Commissioners.

J. G. SIDES, Mayor.

Taken Up.

ON the 8th day of August, by George W. Grimes, living in the county of Davidson, Lexington, a bay horse with black mane and tail the left hind foot white above the spot; blind in the right eye and some marks from harness. He is about 15 or 16 hands high and supposed to be 11 years old and appraised to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars.

E. F. PICKETT, Ranger.

HARLEM OIL.

FRESH and Genuine. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four Franklin stoves. Inquire at this office.

QUINTER & MORPHIS

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, March 27, 1863.

Confederate War Tax.

THE ASSESSORS FOR THE DISTRICTS [illegible] having returned [illegible] and [illegible], having returned [illegible] lists and [illegible] of taxes—Notice is hereby given that [illegible] will remain open for [illegible] days from this day, during which time I will attend at my house to hear all complaints and appeals which taxpayers may make.

Taxpayers are requested to notify the assessors of any [illegible] they may know of.

WILL. FLYNT, Collector.

Sept. 15th, 1863. 20-3t.

WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand Writing Paper and Envelopes, which he will sell [illegible] and [illegible].

The paper is the best made in the Confederacy, is smooth and will not blot.

Orders from a distance, will receive prompt attention.

O. A. KREHLN,

Salem N. C., July 15th, 1863. 11-tf.

Money Lost.

AT THE SALEM STEAM MILL, ON FRIday morning last, I lost a roll of MONEY, containing as near as I can recollect, NINE OR TEN TEN DOLLAR BILLS Confederate money. A liberal reward will be given for the return of the money to me.

JAMES. Y. WHICKER.

Flat Branches, Forsyth Co., N. C.

August 21, 1863. 3t-pd.

BY the Governor of North Carolina

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a number of public meetings have recently been held in various portions of the State, in some of which threats have been made of combined resistance to the execution of the laws of Congress, in regard to conscription and the collection of taxes, thereby endangering the public peace and tranquility as well as the common cause of independence, which we have so solemnly engaged to defend: And whereas, it is my sworn duty to see all the laws of the land faithfully executed, and quiet and order maintained within our borders.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, commanding all such persons to renounce such evil intentions, and warning them to beware of the criminal and fatal consequences of carrying such threats into execution.

The inalienable and invaluable right of the people to assemble together and consult for the common good, together with its necessary concomitants, the freedom of speech and the press, are secured to you, my countrymen, by the most sacred compacts. They shall never find a disturber in me. Yet you will remember that the same instruments which guarantee these great rights also limit you to the exercise of them, within the bounds of law, and impose upon me the solemn duty to see that these bounds be not transgressed. The Constitution of the Confederate States, and all laws passed in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land; resistance to them by combination, is treason, and without combination, is a high crime against the laws of your country. Let no one be deceived. So long as these laws remain on the statute book, they shall be executed. Surely, my countrymen, you would not seek to cure the evils of one revolution by plunging the country into another. You will not knowingly, to the present deadening war with the common enemy, add the horrors of internal strife and endless subjugation of law and civil authority!—You must not forget the enviable character which you have always maintained, as a sober, conservative and law abiding people, nor would I have you forget the plain, easy and constitutional method of redressing your grievances. Meet and denounce any existing laws, if you think proper,—yea, I have that right—and instruct your representatives in Congress or the State Legislature, as the case may be, to repeal them. Your own chosen servants made these obnoxious laws—they can repeal them, if such are your instructions. If you regard them as unconstitutional, our Supreme Court sits ready to decide upon all cases properly brought before it. Its decisions are final in the State of North Carolina, and shall be executed while the power remains in your Executive to enforce any law. There is no grievance to redress and no proposition to be made, but can be most peacefully effected in the way our fathers marked out by the ballot box, and the other solemnly appointed means. In times like ours public sensibility like the present, any departure from this legal channel is revolutionary and dangerous, and tends to the division and distraction of our people.

In any great centre, and I hope, that of all good citizens, that our people should remain united, befall us what may. Should we triumph in the great struggle for independence, let no feelings of revenge, no bitterness, mar the rejoicing at that glorious day. Should we fail, and the object of the great object for which we have struggled so long and died so freely, let not our hearts and domestic hearths rest to the bitterness of defeat.

Attempts suddenly to change the existing order of things would only result in bloodshed and ruin. I therefore implore you, my countrymen, of all shades of political opinion, to abstain from assembling together for the purpose of denouncing each other, whether at home or in the army, and to avoid seeking any remedy for the evils of the times by other than legal means and through the properly constituted authorities. We are embarked in the holiest of all causes which can stir the hearts of patriots—the cause of liberty and independence. We are committed to it by every thing that can bind an honorable people. Multitudes of our bravest and best have already sealed it with their blood, whilst others, giving up all earthly possessions, and either languishing in dungeons or are homeless wanderers through the land, dare all have left, in a great, or less degree, the fruits of war. A spirit and determination to struggle on to the end, and never yield to anything but a firm and honorable peace, must inspire every heart, and command respect, and be filled with astonishment and admiration, whatever may be the opinion of human events. Let them not, I pray you, be shocked with the spectacle of domestic strife, and malignant petty feuds. Let not our enemy be allowed to behold our strong arms and strength of devotion, which have often made him tremble, turned against ourselves. Let us rather show that the God of Liberty is in His Holy Temple—the hearts of freemen!—and that all the petty bickerings of earth keep silence before Him.

Instead of engaging in this unholy and unpatriotic strife and threatening to assail the laws of the land and endangering the peace of society, let us prepare diligently and wide spread hearts for the hardships and sufferings of the coming winter. Heaven has blessed us with abundant crops, but the hearts of the poor are humble to supplement. Let us begin in time and use every effort to provide for them and secure them against suffering. And let us exert ourselves to the utmost to secure to every one the many blessings still vouchsafed even to those who have lost their country's flag in the hour of danger. And God will yet bless us and our children, and we shall be a free and happy people. Let us, then, with the full assurance of success, and with the firm determination never to submit to the degradation of subjugation, continue to struggle on, and still more, in adhering to and preserving unsullied the liberty, trials of war, conservative principles and the rights and civil liberties of the young Confederacy.

In witness whereof, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, our Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 7th day of September, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.